

**HYDROPHOBIC COATING FOR OXIDE SURFACES**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention relates to hydrophobic  
coatings for oxide surfaces and methods of producing such  
coatings. More specifically, it relates to hydrophobic  
coatings that passivate oxide surfaces.

PRIORITY CLAIM

10       The present application claims priority under 35  
U.S.C. §119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application  
Ser. No. 60/468,854, filed May 8, 2003 and titled "Method  
of applying a monolayer to an oxide surface".

BACKGROUND

The surface properties of a given material largely determine its interaction with the rest of nature. Most metals and semimetals oxidize spontaneously in air, and  
5 the resulting oxide surfaces are highly polar and reactive. They tend to absorb water and volatile organics from the air in a way that is difficult to control outside of a laboratory setting. The result is that properties such as rate of corrosion, surface  
10 energy, or adhesion forces can vary greatly from sample to sample and stray far from the ideal for a given application.

One approach to solving this problem is to bond an organic film directly to the oxide surface. This can be  
15 performed in a number of ways, and an entire discipline has grown around the area of promoting adhesion to a metal film.

For some applications, greater control over film thickness and morphology is required than can be  
20 practiced by bulk technologies. For such systems, the thicknesses and uniformities afforded by conventional approaches fail the minimum specification requirements for the application.

One example of an application that requires strict  
25 tolerances for the bonding of organic films to an oxide is stiction control in microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). In MEMS devices, oxidized metal or semimetal surfaces (usually silicon or aluminum oxides) can make contact and adhere through van der Waals, dipole, or  
30 capillary forces. Because of the small size of the devices, these forces can often overcome any impulses the

systems are capable of producing. However, it is often not practical to coat them directly, because the extreme topography of the devices prevents even coating over the entire device surface.

5           A currently preferred method for anti-stiction coatings in MEMS devices is the application of a self-limiting monolayer to the active oxide surfaces. Such a coating has the advantage of being of uniform thickness across the device, and thin enough not to perturb the  
10 fragile MEMS structures.

          Most present solutions to this problem involve the reaction of a discrete silyl ester containing both an organic group directly bound to an activated silicon species, and multiple reactive moieties, to form a  
15 monolayer. This solution suffers from several drawbacks, including: the tendency of the organosilicon species to polymerize in solution rather than forming a discrete monolayer; the low vapor pressure of most examples from this class, rendering them difficult to deposit from the  
20 vapor phase; the narrow range of commercially available starting materials; and the unknown toxicity of some important members of this class.

          Other solutions to this problem include the activation of a surface followed by passivation using  
25 organic nucleophiles. Zhu has demonstrated activation of a silicon dioxide surface by chlorine followed by passivation using alcohols. One interesting characteristic of the film created is that it is relatively moisture insensitive, despite the presence of  
30 hydrolysable Si-O linkages. It is proposed that the close packing of the organic groups inhibits penetration of water and subsequent hydrolysis of the monolayer.

This approach suffers from the need to use corrosive chlorine gas, and is thus ill-suited to manufacturing processes.

5 Schwartz has approached the problem by depositing a monolayer of zirconium atoms atop of aluminum, followed by passivation of the zirconium monolayer with phenols, carboxylic acids, or phosphonic acids. This method creates a coating that is more thermally robust than carboxylic acids on the native aluminum oxide surface.

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SUMMARY

The present invention includes hydrophobic coatings for an oxidized surface and methods of producing such a coating.

5        In one embodiment, the hydrophobic coating may be produced by reacting an active species with the oxide surface to form a new exposed surface. A nucleophile of the same general class as the active species may then displace said species and form a densely packed layer,  
10        precluding further reactions.

      In selected embodiments, the hydrophobic surface may be a monolayer, resulting in a very regular surface that may have improved resistance to water.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

For a more complete understanding of the invention,  
and for further features and advantages, reference is now  
made to the following description, taken in conjunction  
5 with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 illustrates a method of coating an oxidized  
surface with a hydrophobic coating, according to an  
embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 illustrates a method of coating a SiO<sub>2</sub>  
10 surface with a hydrophobic coating using TEOS and an  
alcohol, according to an embodiment of the present  
invention;

FIGURE 3 illustrates a hydrophobic monolayer  
coating, according to an embodiment of the present  
15 invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention relates to hydrophobic coatings for oxidized surfaces and methods of producing such coatings.

5       The coatings may be applied to surfaces that are already oxidized, or materials may be deliberately oxidized or further oxidized by methods known in the art to render them more suitable for the present methods. Materials suitable for use with the present invention may  
10   include any metals, semimetals, transition metals, and ceramics. More specifically, underlying materials may include those used to make semiconductors, MEMS or micromachined devices such as Si, Al, Ag, Cu, Fe, Ta, Hf, Ni, binary compounds such as GaAs or InP, ternary or more  
15   complicated compounds, and their oxides.

Referring now to FIGURE 1, in one method of the present invention an active species, such as one having a general formula  $AX_n$  or  $A(R^1)_mX_n$  is applied to an oxidized surface to which it covalently bonds. Reactive groups  
20   are exposed for further chemistry. A nucleophilic molecule of the general formula  $DR^2$  having an unreactive organic substituent  $R^2$  is then applied. This nucleophilic molecule reacts with and displaces the exposed reactive groups to become covalently bound. The resulting surface  
25   is thus passivated by the nucleophilic group.

In a specific embodiment, A may be any metal, semimetal, transition metal, or ceramic species including but not limited to Si, Zr, Hf, Nb, Ti, Ta, Cu, Ag, and Al, binary compounds such as GaAs or InP, ternary or ore  
30   complicated compounds, and their oxides. A may be selected based on its ability to form monomeric active

species, especially species with sufficient volatility to allow deposition from the vapor phase. X may be any active group, including but not limited to esters such as -OCH<sub>3</sub>, amides such as -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, organic acids such as -  
5 OAc, phenolates, thiolates, and phosphonates. R<sup>1</sup> may be any substituent that is inert to the reaction conditions.

The DR<sup>2</sup> may include, but is not limited to alcohols, amines, carboxylic acids, phenols, thiols, and phosphonic acids.

10 The two steps of this process may be carried out at any suitable temperature and pressure and in solution or in a gas phase. In a specific embodiment, a high vacuum system may be used to introduce the active species. Reaction of the nucleophile may be thermodynamically  
15 neutral, or nearly so, such that the reaction is driven to completion by flooding the surface with nucleophiles that crowd out those attached to the active species. For example, an alcohol nucleophile will replace a Si or transition metal ester if the nucleophile is provided in  
20 large excess.

For some reactions of an exposed reactive group with DR<sup>2</sup>, a temperature well above ambient temperature may be desirable to drive a reaction to completion, even if it will proceed at ambient temperatures. In some  
25 embodiments, use or requirement of a temperature higher than that expected to be encountered in the coating's later environment may result in a more robust coating. If higher than environmental temperatures are needed to create a hydrophobic coating, at lower temperatures  
30 sufficient energy will not normally exist to support the reverse reaction, hydrolysis by water.



By choosing appropriate  $DR^2$  species, the reaction with the exposed reactive group need not go to completion. While unreacted reactive groups may be capable of reacting with water, steric hindrance from the hydrophobic coating may render them inaccessible.

In more specific embodiments  $SiX_4$  or  $Si(R^1)_mX_{4-m}$  is applied to the oxidized surface, followed by  $DR^2$ . Referring now to FIGURE 2, in one example of this embodiment,  $Si(OCH_2CH_3)_4$  (TEOS) is applied to an oxidized surface and a long chain organic alcohol is used as the nucleophilic species.

More specifically, TEOS is reacted with an oxide surface, preferably a clean, dry surface, at a temperature from 180-220 °C, though not limited to this temperature regime. In a specific embodiment, the reactants may be delivered in the vapor phase under reduced pressure. The reaction of TEOS with the oxide eliminates one to three molecules of ethanol for each TEOS reacted and creates a densely packed surface of ethoxy groups that are then accessible as a new exposed surface. The ethoxy groups may be reacted with any alcohol, which replaces the ethanol to form a new surface in its place. The ethanol released by the reaction process is volatilized and driven away by the heat of the process. As a result of the reaction, a densely packed layer that is inaccessible to water at environmental temperatures results. While unreacted ethoxy groups may remain, the hydrophobic layer renders them inaccessible to water through steric hindrance. Examples of alcohols that can form such a monolayer include decanol, octadecanol, oleyl alcohol, and dodecadieneol.

In another specific embodiment, Zr *tert*-butoxide may be reacted with an oxidized surface near room temperature under ultra-high vacuum, followed by reaction with an alcohol to produce a hydrophobic coating. Examples of  
5 alcohols that can form such a monolayer include decanol, octadecanol, oleyl alcohol, and dodecadieneol.

Methods of the present invention may be used, in selected embodiments, with existing tools for production of semiconductors, micromachined devices or MEMS. When  
10 such tools are used, in many embodiments the reactions will proceed in the gas phase rather than the liquid phase because of compatibility of the tools with gas phase processes. Accordingly, in certain embodiments of the invention, the methods include use of existing  
15 toolsets. Modifications of existing toolsets useful to accomplish the methods of the invention will be readily determinable by one of skill in the art.

Hydrophobic coatings may be formed by grafting irregular nucleophiles such as polydisperse polymers, so  
20 long as steric hindrance and hydrophobicity prevent the entrance of water beneath the outermost surface of the coating. However, in many applications, it will be desirable to form the hydrophobic coatings as a monolayer, such as a self-assembled monolayer, thereby  
25 resulting in a more regular hydrophobic surface. For example, as shown in FIGURE 3, the initial active species may be reacted with the oxidized surface in such a manner that a monolayer of these species is formed on top of the oxide surface. In some embodiments, atomic layer  
30 deposition or other gas-phase deposition of the active transition metal species may facilitate the formation of a monolayer of this species. Similarly, the organic

species reacted with the active species may itself form a monolayer. After the reaction, a single monolayer results, providing a very regular hydrophobic coating. This regularity of the coating may increase its  
5 robustness in the face of water or hydrophilic molecules in the environment. The uniformity of the surface may also present benefits for application such as MEMS, where the structures are sufficiently small to be influenced by the elevations and depressions likely to be present in a  
10 non-monolayer coating.

The formation of a monolayer may be influenced by a variety of factors, including the active species used, the nucleophile used, the conditions under which the active species is reacted with the oxide surface, and the  
15 conditions under which the nucleophile is reacted with the active species. Selection of appropriate species and reaction conditions will be readily determinable by one of skill in the art.

Hydrophobic coatings of the present invention may be  
20 applied to any oxidized surface. However, in specific embodiments, they may be applied to silica or alumina (oxidized silicon or aluminum) surfaces. More specifically, hydrophobic coatings may be applied to micromachined devices or MEMS.

25 In an exemplary embodiment, a hydrophobic coating may be applied to the silicon surface contacted by the mirrors of a digital micromirror device (DMD). Application of such a hydrophobic coating to the surface prevents the adherence of water to the surface, as would  
30 normally occur when the surface oxidizes. Without water and its attendant intermolecular forces, the mirrors do

not adhere to the surface, thereby lengthening the life  
of the DMD.

Although the present invention has been described in  
detail, it should be understood that the various changes,  
5 substitutions, and alterations could be made hereto  
without departing from the spirit and scope of the  
invention as defined by the appended claims.